# Ron Paul at FFF Conference 2007, Part 1 of 6

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4TKNW066KvM (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4TKNW066KvM)

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Ron Paul on "Nonintervention: The Original Foreign Policy" at the Future of Freedom Foundation's http://fff.org Restoring the Republic, 2007.

While serving in Congress during the late 1970s and early 1980s, Dr. Paul's limited-government ideals were not popular in Washington. He served on the House Banking committee, where he was a strong advocate for sound monetary policy and an outspoken critic of the Federal Reserve's inflationary measures. He also was a key member of the Gold Commission, advocating a return to a gold standard for our currency. He was an unwavering advocate of pro-life and pro-family values. Dr. Paul consistently voted to lower or abolish federal taxes, spending, and regulation, and used his House seat to actively promote the return of government to its proper constitutional levels. In 1984, he voluntarily relinquished his House seat and returned to his medical practice.

Playlist of Paul's lecture: http://www.youtube.com/view\_play\_list?p=3D35CEF81074DA57

#### 00:00:00 (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4TKNW066KvM)

Ron Paul is a us rod Paul is a US congressman from Texas who is currently vying for the Republican nomination for president where he has shouldered the extremely burdensome tireless thankless task of educating other presidential candidates on foreign policy dr. Paul dr. Paul is the author of several books including challenge to liberty the case for gold a republic if you can keep it and a foreign policy of freedom the title of runs talk tonight is non-intervention the original foreign policy a champion of freedom in the United States Congress a champion of freedom for people everywhere please welcome Ron Paul thank you thank you

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thank you thank you thank you very much thank you what one thing nice about giving speeches outside of Washington DC and off the hill is out over a hill I don't get this kind of respond but it is a real delight to be here and be among so many friends in so much enthusiasm the future of freedom foundation deserves a lot of credit for what they have done over the years and and the organization they put together tonight you know I think a lot about what's happening these last few days and to my surprise we're doing quite well and I'm very pleased and it's not a personal thing as much as it's a reflection of where we are in the freedom movement and nothing can happen with one or two or five or ten or one individual even an individual with a lot of money nothing really happens long term but I think what's happened in the last month or two has been a reflection that there's been a lot of grassroots work done by the think tanks that endorse the concept of Liberty and that's why I think bumper certainly deserves a big thank you for his efforts over these many years you know the concept of non-intervention in foreign policy it was never difficult for me to reach although over the years it has grown on me to to the point where i'm convinced is it is the key most important issue that we have to deal with right now in a political sense and you know it's it's not like it's something brand new it's the the information has been available for a long time you know I was heard some advice the other day was given to the

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advice the other day was given to the generative candidates in general and said to be a good candidate and to get any place as a candidate for the presidency you have to say that you're going to come up with something new and different and have a change now that sounds to me like a pretty good idea how about like following the Constitution you know that's all that's always a mixed bag because I don't know if anybody had heard there was a little whisper by chris matthews about something when I brought up oh the original intent and he's had a big sigh and said no no and and and this this is generally you know I'm afraid the the attitude of so many that my goodness they say oh you're just going back and they bring this up especially if I bring up the subject of money and you know I'm i am pretty old-fashioned about that you know six thousand years of history's convinced me that money ought to have real value to it but they always say oh yeah he's the candidate that wants to go back to the gold standard arguing that that is the automatically elimination of this insane politician who thinks money ought to have real value but you know what I bet it's a sleeper issue I really do nobody talks about it and yet it's a key issue once they come to understanding how important that is I think that we're going to get their attention who knows what's going to happen the next six or twelve months in the monetary area but you know when I first went into politics was in the 1970s I had studied Austrian economics in 1960s and I was fascinated with it and fascinated with the predictions that the bretton woods agreement would break down and when that happened it convinced me that they the Austrian economists were on the right track and that was the reason I first announced to run for

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reason I first announced to run for Congress back in nineteen seventy-four after the disastrous results the wage and price controls and the terrible economic conditions of high unemployment interest rates being high and attack on the dollar even though at that time it was strictly for economic reasons I went into politics over the years I have become much more interested well in a broader concept in in foreign policy as well the driving force for me and politics has always been the preservation of individual liberty but the monetary issue can be easily tied into foreign policy if you study all the wars of history you can barely if ever find any war of significance that didn't bring about inflation that is because governments are never honest with the people they always say that it's important they're going to attack us and if you don't support us your unpatriotic so the people go along out of fear and then they don't have the money they can't tax the people the people don't have enough money if you fully tax them for the war then there would be a declaration where we can't afford this Spore well they can borrow to a certain degree but they never can borrow enough so they always have to resort to the inflation to support the wars and just think of what's happened since nineteen thirteen not only have we developed a wharf a welfare state but we've developed a warfare state as well as been going on almost a hundred years now and it is connected to the monetary policy because the people would object if they had to pay for the wars that that would be going on and someday the people will have to wake up matter of fact everybody in the country's going to have to wake up to realize that we can't afford this war the we can't afford it for a lot of reasons I remember before before we went into Iraq I had given

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before we went into Iraq I had given quite a few speeches about why I didn't think we should go it really started in in an intense manner in 1998 shortly after I went back to Congress they brought up the Iraq liberation act and that was an act signed by Clinton that said it will be the policy United States to have regime change in Iraq now they brought that under suspender suspension and when they did when they bring something under suspension if the two leaders on both parties are for the bill if you object you can get the time against it so they were so convinced that there would be no talking against it that I saw and got the time in opposition in 1998 on changing this overall policy and it turned out that I ended up with 20 minutes and the rest of the Congress had 20 minutes also but I did my best but it failed we had a few votes that opposed it but it passed overwhelmingly the point being though is this as bad as the conditions are under this administration interventionism has been around for a long time and certainly was existed in the previous administration matter of fact if you want to seek out and find out where modern interventions started for our country it was in Woodrow Wilson so to analyze this we ought to analyze Woodrow Wilson and condemn his efforts to get us involved in World War one

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